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WITHDRAWN

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HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES

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Mens Sana in Corpore Sano.

A Diſcourſe UPON RECOVERY FROM Sickneſs.

Directing
How *Natural* Health, may be Improved into *Spiritual*: Eſpecially by them that have lately *Recovered* it.

Iſa. XXXVIII. 9.
The Writing,--When he had been Sick, and was Recovered of his Sickneſs.

Hæc Tibi, Si Recipis, dat Pagina Grata Salutem;
Si Renuas, Eadem Pagina Teſtis erit.

BOSTON in *N. E.*
Printed by *B. Green*, and *J. Allen*, for *Samuel Phillips*, at the Brick Shop.
1698.

HARVARD LIBRARY

NOTES

VOLUME III MARCH, 1935 NUMBER 1

HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES, Number One, appeared in June, 1920; Number Twenty-three, the last before the present issue, which begins a third volume, came out in July, 1931. The publication was started at the request of the Overseers' Committee to Visit the Library, following suggestions made by the Director, Professor Coolidge, and by Mr. Winship, who assumed charge of the editorial work. The purpose was to furnish current news and provide information about the activities and the growth of the Library, so that all the members of its staff might understand better how their individual tasks fitted into the plans of those who were responsible for its development, and that the members of the Overseers' Committee, as well as others who had shown a desire to promote its welfare, might keep informed of its progress.

In reviving it, the new editors plan to continue the policy of issuing the "Notes" irregularly, as occasion and opportunity offer. There will probably be two or more issues each year. It is distributed, thanks to the generosity of members of the Overseers' Committee and other patrons, to the members of the staff and to others who, by their interest or by their gifts, have established a claim upon the gratitude of the library. There is no provision for further gratuitous distribution, nor for the responsibilities and obligations of a subscription list.

Anyone contributing one dollar or more to the cost of printing will receive the next four issues.

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THE LIBRARY issued last summer the fourth edition of its "Descriptive and Historical Notes." The first edition appeared a full generation ago (1903); the second followed in 1911; and the third in 1915, just after the Library had moved into the Widener Building. Nineteen years were to elapse before the Librarian had the courage to compile another edition to bring the information up to date. Conditions had greatly changed since the first edition came from the press thirty-one years ago. In size the University Library had grown from a collection of about 600,000 volumes to one of nearly 3,500,000. Many new special collections, undreamed of in those early days, had been built up. This great growth, and the need of describing the many additions, forced the omission of two valued features of the earlier editions, if the work was to be kept within a reasonable space. The lists of gifts of money or of books, included in the earlier issues, were not only interesting in themselves, but afforded at least a slight recognition of the Library's gratitude to the donors. To have printed a list of such gifts in these later years would have perhaps nearly doubled the size of the volume. The omission of the Bibliography of the Library is less to be regretted, yet it too was useful. As it is, the modest pamphlet of 45 pages has grown to a book of 186 pages. In the preparation of the "Notes" the Librarian had the generous help of many members of the Library staff and of the Faculty, and the accounts of the Departmental Libraries were prepared by their librarians.

THE FEBRUARY number of the Harvard Teachers Record contains an article by Louise M. Taylor, of the Library staff, on "The Education Collection of the Harvard College Library." In this she gives an interesting account of the building up of the collection in about ten years from 75,000 to 175,000 items. The article further outlines its principal characteristics, and points out its value to research students in the history of education.

SINCE the last issue of the "Notes" the Library has lost three members of its staff whose service had neared or passed the half-century mark — two by retirement, and one by death.

Frank Carney came to the Library as a boy, and completed on his retirement in June, 1932, the unusually long service of fifty-seven years. For many of these years he had charge of the stacks and the shelf-classification, and from 1911 was Superintendent of the Library building.

Miss Jeannie M. Coburn, a member of the Catalogue Department since 1883, also retired in 1932. During the nearly fifty years of her faithful service many of the Library's rarest treasures in English literature passed through her hands.

Henry Shea, whose death occurred in July, 1934, after a long illness, started work in 1883 as a coat-room boy in Gore Hall. Later he served as a page in the Circulation Department, and in 1887 became janitor. An important duty falling to him in recent years was the inserting of bookplates in the thousands of books from all sources on their way to the shelves. Rarely did he make an error in the selection of the proper plate, though his file contained literally hundreds of varieties, some of which dated back many years.

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CLUB

THE realization that with the steady expansion of the University Library, the members of its departments were fast ceasing to know each other and the extent and variety of the work being done, prompted the calling recently by Miss Whitehead of fifteen people (representing several departments of the Library) to discuss the desirability of forming a Harvard University Library Club. Among those assembled there was no dissenting voice, and a delegation of three was appointed to present the proposition to the Director, Professor Robert P. Blake. After obtaining his consent and suggestions, the original fifteen again assembled and appointed a committee to invite the members of the University Library to join the Club, and to arrange meetings. The committee consists of: Chairman, Miss Frances N. A. Whitman, Medical School; Executive Secretary, Miss Elizabeth C. Ford, College Library; Miss Hazel Dean, Business School; Mrs. Marion Tomlinson, Law School; and Miss Jessie M. Whitehead, College Library. Before January 1, 1935, there were 220 members exclusive of two honorary members, Mrs. A. Hamilton Rice and President James B. Conant.

It was planned to have a speaker meeting about every six weeks and a dinner ($1.00) meeting once a month. The membership fee ($.25) admits free to speaker meetings and covers the expense of notices and postage.

September 26, 1934, the first meeting, a dinner, was held at the Harvard Faculty Club. Seventy-seven members, representing eleven departments, attended.

October 5, in the Memorial Room of the Widener Library, Professor R. P. Blake spoke to 115 members on Reproductions of Manuscripts from a Scholar's Standpoint.

October 31, at a dinner in the Faculty Club, Mr. Andrew Keogh, Librarian of the Yale University Libraries, spoke on The Difference between College and University Libraries. He also gave a concrete suggestion on the method of raising salaries.

November 23, the Club visited Langdell Hall and Professor Eldon R. James, Librarian, spoke on the Harvard Law Library.

December 5, ninety members and a guest from the Chicago University Library attended dinner at the Faculty Club of the Business School. Dr. Arthur H. Cole, Librarian, spoke on the Harvard Business School Library.

December 14, in the Widener Memorial Room, Professor J. Anton de Haas, Professor of International Relations, spoke on International Affairs.

January 9, a dinner in the Faculty Club was attended by several members of the Library Council, Professors W. C. Abbott, R. P. Blake, E. F. Gay, and F. P. Magoun, Jr. They gave a brief statement of the relation of the Council to the Library, and expressed approval of the Club and an understanding of the need for it.

February 1, the Club visited the Institute of Geographical Exploration, where Dr. A. Hamilton Rice, Miss Dorothy F. Mayhew, and Dr. Erwin Raisz spoke on various aspects of the Institute.

February 13, a dinner meeting was held at the Medical School at which Dr. Reginald Fitz was the speaker.

Many contacts still remain to be made. The Club plans to affiliate some libraries that though not an integral part of the Harvard University Library are very closely allied. It hopes to keep in touch with five or six of the largest libraries in the United States, and has already entertained members from two of them.

ELIZABETH C. FORD

THE GAY RISORGIMENTO COLLECTION

SEVERAL articles have been written on the Italian collection of Risorgimento material made by Harry Nelson Gay during the first thirty years of the twentieth century. On its acquisition by Harvard, one appeared in the Harvard Library Notes of July, 1931, narrating the origin of the collection, listing its outstanding features, and tracing the methods of collecting. The Boston Evening Transcript of January 16, 1932, published an account by Miss Gertrude R. B. Richards, Ph.D., reflecting her depth of knowledge of Italian history and her unbounded enthusiasm for Mr. Gay's library, which she terms "one of the most complete collections in existence, born of a single conception, and through its completeness animate with the spirit of a mighty people engaged in one of the most tremendous struggles in all history." Miss Richards had been working with the books for some three months and was eminently qualified to judge the collection. A third account, by Gaetano Salvemini, appeared in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin of February 22, 1935, and a reprint of it is being issued as a supplement to this number of the "Notes."

To leave these glowing accounts and to speak of the methods of absorption of this collection into the Library, to describe it in terms of statistics — how long it took to reject a thousand duplicate volumes, how many minutes to catalogue a pamphlet, how many hours to sort and arrange three hundred Roman broadsides — all that makes dull reading. But it may be helpful to outline the translating and recording of this wonderful volume of material into usefulness in its permanent abiding place.

In November, 1931, the task confronting the three or four members of the staff assigned to this work was first to expand the then existing classification scheme for

the period of Italian history between 1815 and 1871. The next step was to fit into it the 40,000 books, periodicals, pamphlets, and broadsides of Mr. Gay's collection that to the best of our judgment belonged there, deflecting to other groups in the Library such as Sociology, Education, Italian Literature, Economics, and the material of that nature which, while strengthening and broadening a library designed to cover all phases of national feeling and development, could not be incorporated into our Italian political and historical section without inconsistency of treatment. It might be said, however, that when it came to dealing with the pamphlets which so truly reflect the thought and activity of a people, we have been very hospitable, gathering them into the Risorgimento section in a liberal and broad-minded fashion.

If nothing more complicated than the program outlined above had been present, we could have congratulated ourselves indeed. But there was more to it. The Library already possessed about three thousand monographs and over a thousand pamphlets of this period, quite satisfactorily classified, but now all needing reclassification because of the expanded classification scheme. As in a large proportion of cases the Gay library possessed a duplicate copy, comparison, then rejection or substitution, was the order of the day, ultimately resulting in the rejection of between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes, old and new, and a thousand or more pamphlets.

After the classifying of the Risorgimento monographs and the distribution among the other classifiers of the books falling into their sections of the Library, the pamphlets and periodicals were handled. Mr. Elkins, with help from three members of the staff who had experience in continuation work and had also been working on the collection, disposed of the periodicals and newspapers in a few months' time. The majority of these were classified with the Risorgimento collection,

some few were scattered in other classifications, while those of newspaper size were placed in "News."

The pamphlets had come into the Library from Mr. Gay arranged in bundles according to subject, more than a thousand bundles in number, with several hundred additional pamphlets bound into tract volumes. To add to these were about 1,000 unbound pamphlets and seventy-five tract volumes comprising nine hundred pamphlets already in the Library, and thirty-one tract volumes from the library of William Roscoe Thayer containing two hundred pamphlets. It was decided not to break up any of the tract volumes, because of the feeling that the Thayer, Boulay de la Meurthe, and Gay volumes would form an interesting collection on account of their former ownership. We reasoned that the presence of duplicate pamphlets in tract volumes derived from different sources would lend strength and interest to our collection. We did, however, reject most of the thousand unbound pamphlets originally held by Harvard, as they were usually in poorer condition than the Gay library copy. Those which were not duplicates were incorporated into the pamphlet volumes with the Gay pamphlets. Before making up these volumes from Mr. Gay's bundles, about 3,000 pamphlets were extracted, and classified and catalogued separately, as for various reasons, chiefly size and importance, they did not lend themselves to treatment in tract volumes. Other material that had to be taken out of the bundles for separate treatment included three hundred numbers of miscellaneous newspapers, each containing an article on a Risorgimento subject. These newspapers have been bound in chronological order into thirteen volumes and placed in the News stacks. It is hoped that they can be indexed at some future time.

In the making up of tract volumes, a subject arrangement has been kept, these preceding the monographs on any given subject. In addition, the pamphlets have been

sorted into contemporary and non-contemporary, and this is indicated on the binding. The words H. N. Gay Collection also appear on the binding, and not only on the Italian History shelves, but in many different sections of the Library, in Philosophy, Economics, Sociology, and numerous others, these bindings testify to the breadth and value of Mr. Gay's collection.

In six months from the time that we started to make up tract volumes, the volumes themselves were back from the bindery and on the shelves. Last fall we started to catalogue the pamphlets and are making steady progress at the rate of 1,000 or 1,500 a month, hoping that the summer will see this phase of the work nearing completion.

The broadsides, between 4,000 and 5,000, have been sorted according to period and locality, and are now resting in the Treasure Room, awaiting something more satisfactory than awkward and unwieldy portfolios to accommodate them.

It is hoped that before the work stops a certain amount of indexing can be done, partly with the idea of freeing the public catalogue of large sections of subject cards which give at best an incomplete picture of the collection, and also with the intention of constructing a catalogue of all the items which Mr. Gay included to form his very comprehensive library. With this thought in mind, an extra card has regularly been made for every pamphlet, and for each book classified outside the Risorgimento group. Thus with our shelf-list record and these extra cards, a complete list of Mr. Gay's library can be drawn up.

The compilation of such an index to preserve a record of this collection seems to us the least we should do to testify to the untiring and scholarly activity of this great American friend of Italy — Harry Nelson Gay.

Marjorie P. Wood

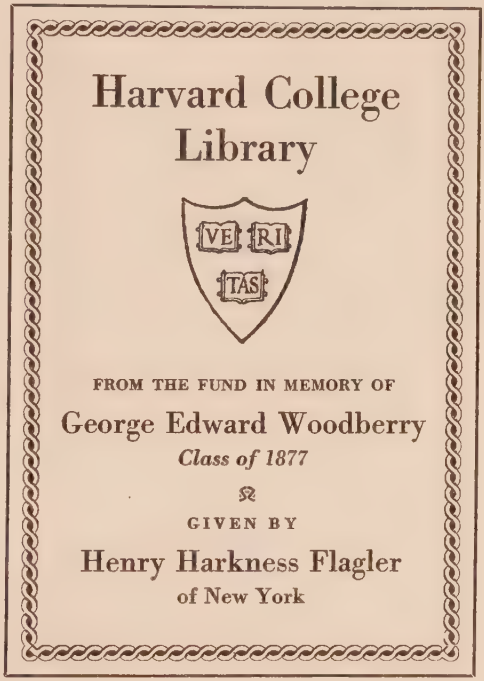
THE POETRY ROOM

RECENT changes and additions to the Poetry Room may be of interest to both scholars and students. The books have been rearranged according to the order of the catalogue scheme and a card index prepared which not only increases the usefulness of the room but also affords scholars much bibliographical information on many of the unique items in the collections. The many valuable letters of literary and historical figures of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries brought together by Miss Lowell and bequeathed to the Harvard College Library have been catalogued. The heart of this collection, the manuscripts and letters of Keats, his family, and friends, has received special attention, and all the items with their photostats have been classified with cross-references and typewritten indexes prepared for the use of scholars.

The very extensive collection of letters which George Edward Woodberry preserved from over two hundred and twenty-five of his correspondents is beginning to be recognized as one of the sources for the literary history of the age of which Woodberry was one of the leaders. Already the biographers of Henry Van Dyke and Aubrey De Vere have turned to the Woodberry letters, and J. E. Spingarn plans to consult them for his life of Woodberry now in preparation. As yet, however, the Poetry Room possesses only a few of Woodberry's own letters, and it is to be hoped that his many friends will be encouraged by the excellent accommodations of the room, generously given by Mr. Flagler in Woodberry's memory, to increase the value of the collection with letters from their own files. Until the number has grown to a figure approaching a representative collection it will not be advisable to undertake more than a general classification,

but later a complete index will be prepared. Eventually these Woodberry letters, together with those of Braithwaite deposited in the Poetry Room, and the correspondence of Amy Lowell, will form a most valuable source for the literary history of the first quarter of the twentieth century.

With all the development of the facilities of the Poetry Room for purposes of study and research, a consistent effort has been made, in keeping with the original purpose of the room, to preserve the agreeable atmosphere of ease and informality and to offer a wide selection of modern poetry. Amy Lowell's private library of early as well as modern poetry was not increased after her death in 1925 and, as was to be expected, was selective rather than inclusive in character. As a basis for a permanent collection of poetry it was excellent, abounding in first editions, association and presentation copies, and many collected editions. However, in order to include in the Poetry Room the complete works of a wide circle of recognized English and American poets, it has been necessary to supplement Miss Lowell's library with many new books. During the autumn of 1934 nearly two hundred and fifty volumes of poetry have been added to the per-



manent collection of the Poetry Room, with the result that now one may find on the shelves almost all the poetry of such writers as Aldington, Aiken, the Benéts, Bridges, Crane, Cullen, Davidson, Dunbar, Eliot, Hardy, Jeffers, Lawrence, McCord, MacLeish, Masefield, Millay, Noyes, Robinson, Spender, the Sitwells, Strong, Huxley, and Humbert Wolfe, to mention only a few of the fifty or more authors there represented.

These books have been purchased from the income of the endowment for the Poetry Room given in 1931 by Henry Harkness Flagler in memory of George Edward Woodberry.

From time to time further additions will be made to the permanent collection of the modern poets, in an effort to bring together in the Poetry Room the best of modern verse. All the while current books of poetry and the magazines devoted to poetry purchased from the Morris Gray Fund will be on the shelves of the Poetry Room for a few months after their publication, although only a very few of them will eventually find a permanent place in the room.

George M. Kahrl

BENJAMIN RAND

BENJAMIN RAND, for over thirty years the librarian of the Philosophy Library in Emerson Hall, died November 9, 1934, in Canning, Nova Scotia, in the house in which he was born seventy-eight years earlier. After graduating from Acadia College, in Wolfeville, a town close by his birthplace, he entered Harvard as a junior in 1877. In 1885 he received his Ph.D., and forty years later he was granted the honorary degree of LL.D. by Acadia. He had also studied at Heidelberg under Kuno Fischer. For a while he was an instructor in philosophy at Harvard, but in 1906 was appointed librarian of the newly established Philosophy Library. After the initial labor of building up this working library of philosophy and psychology, this position left him leisure to pursue his own studies and writing.

At this time, Rand hoped to found in Emerson Hall what he termed "A Philosophical Library for the American Continent." This collection, to be based on his "Bibliography of Philosophy," he estimated would cost fifty thousand dollars, and should contain a minimum of forty thousand volumes. It was decided, however, that such a collection would be better placed in the College Library, and Rand set himself whole-heartedly to the task of creating such a collection. Not only did he keep up with new literature in this wide field of thought, but he scanned hundreds of catalogues of second-hand dealers, so that the older material might be gathered in as opportunity offered. When business relations were opened with Germany after the end of the War, Rand was ready with long lists of books to be ordered, — and these could be bought at absurdly low prices owing to the rate of exchange at that period. When he began this systematic building up of the col-

lection, the Library had on its shelves in the philosophy section about 9,000 volumes; before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing his goal of 40,000 volumes more than reached.

For the purposes of this article, naturally, the library and bibliographical side of Rand's work has been stressed; but really more important was his work as a writer and editor in his chosen field of philosophy. The "Bibliography of Philosophy" (1905, 2 volumes) has already been mentioned. This is now to be continued under the auspices of the American Philosophical Association, and it is worth noting that the work he accomplished single-handed is to be carried on by a group of scholars. Among his other works were several volumes of carefully chosen and well edited selections from economic and philosophical writers, namely: "Selections Illustrating Economic History since the Seven Years' War" (1888; 5th edition, 1911), "Modern Classical Philosophers" (1908; 2nd and enlarged edition, 1924), "The Classical Moralists" (1909), and "The Classical Psychologists" (1912). These books have been in wide demand as college text books. Perhaps his most important work was his discovery, on some of his many trips to England, of original letters and manuscripts of Anthony, Third Earl of Shaftesbury, and of the philosopher John Locke. The four volumes that he edited from this material, with critical prefaces, form a valuable contribution to the history of English philosophy. They are "The Life, Unpublished Letters, and Philosophical Regimen of Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury" (1900), Shaftesbury's "Second Characters; or, The Language of Forms" (1914), "The Correspondence of John Locke and Edward Clarke" (1927), and Locke's "Essay Concerning the Understanding, Knowledge, Opinion, and Assent" (1931).

Every summer for many years Rand spent in England for the purpose of research and study, and it was on

some of these trips that he unearthed the manuscripts referred to above. And, too, while there he made many good friends. Although he always had his headquarters in Bloomsbury, so as to be near the British Museum, he made many visits to various country-houses, primarily to search for manuscript material, but always as a welcome guest. Among the houses he visited were Whitwell Hatch, the Earl of Lovelace's estate at Haslemere, Surrey, and St. Giles's House, in Dorset, the home of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The latter, on hearing of Benjamin Rand's death, wrote the following personal letter to a cousin of Rand's:

> Only a few days before the arrival of your kind letter we read of the death of our old friend, Dr. Rand. Lady Shaftesbury, and indeed all my family, were very much distressed to think that we should never shake him by the hand again or hear his cheerful voice. We shall miss him, he was always so kind and genial and so enthusiastic about the third Earl and his "characteristics." I hope he did not suffer unduly in the end of his life. Again with many thanks for so kindly writing, believe me,
>
> Yours very truly,
> Shaftesbury

Even the War did not interrupt Rand's annual visits to England, but it did prevent his usual scholarly pursuits; instead of delving in the British Museum or in private archives he plunged patriotically into war work. He addressed many meetings and made recruiting speeches in Trafalgar Square and in Hyde Park, and also held a position in the British Foreign Office under Sir Robert Cecil. This sent him as an observer to all the fronts, and "he saw the war from the Grand Fleet and from the trenches." Incidentally, his acquaintance with the British censor brought to the Library, after the close of the War, a large collection of pamphlets of German propaganda that had been seized by that officer.

Of him, a close friend, H. Addington Bruce, wrote after his death:

"Dr. Rand had, indeed, qualities that commanded the respect and the affection of those who came to know him at all intimately. If he was esteemed by such American colleagues as James and Palmer and Royce, the English nobility in whose libraries and archives he delved to such good purpose were no less responsive to the dignity, the industry, the intellectual courage and honesty that were among Dr. Rand's outstanding traits. Of him it may confidently be said that he early became and to the end remained an embodiment of the high standards and lofty ideals of true scholarship."

A. C. P.

PROFESSOR DIXON

Roland Burrage Dixon, Professor of Anthropology, and for thirty years Librarian of the Peabody Museum, died December 19, 1934. While naturally his main interest was in the Museum Library, he was also a friend and benefactor of the College Library. He had for many years made annual gifts for the purchase of books on Tibet. In this way the Library has been able to acquire most of the current books and not a few early works on that country, until it now has an adequate collection, — a large proportion of it having bookplates bearing the name of Roland Burrage Dixon as donor.

THE MURDOCK BOOKS

HAROLD MURDOCK, late Director of the Harvard University Press, was a book-lover and book-collector of discrimination and taste. His main interest was in the field of English literature of the eighteenth century, but he also gathered in many scarce books in the literature of the nineteenth century, as well as a few rare books and pamphlets relating to the American Revolution, especially Lexington and Bunker Hill. A number of his friends, and friends of the Library, have subscribed a sum of money to enable Harvard to acquire the greater part of these rare books that it did not already possess.

That Murdock's interest in eighteenth-century writers centered around Samuel Johnson is attested by the number of items from his library shown in the recent Johnson exhibition given in the Treasure Room, a catalogue of which is printed in this issue of the "Notes." After the autograph letters, the most valuable of the books exhibited are probably the fine copy of Johnson's poem "London," "The Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets," and "A Journey to the Western Islands." Besides those included in the exhibition, the Library received with the Murdock books fifteen or more Johnsonian items, some of real rarity, that could not be shown for lack of space.

The writer who, next to Johnson, seems to have most appealed to Murdock's collecting instincts was Laurence Sterne, and of his works and of works about him the Library added ten items to its already good collection. The most important among these were the first and second editions of "A Political Romance" (York, 1759, and London, 1769) — both of great rarity. Another interesting Sterne item is a spurious ninth volume of "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy" (London, 1766).

This of course was not written by Sterne, and the name of its real author is sunk in deserved oblivion. Akin to this are two Fielding items and one Richardson: "Tom Jones in his Married Life" (1750) and "The History of Sir Harry Herald and Sir Edward Haunch. By Henry Fielding, Esq." (1755) — neither of course by Fielding; and "The Life of Pamela" (1741), one of several imitations of Richardson's novel.

Edward Percival Merritt, of the Class of 1882, was a close friend of Harold Murdock. He had formed a remarkable collection on Horace Walpole, which was given the Library last year by Mrs. Merritt. Comprehensive as this collection was, the Murdock library has added four important books to it. Merritt had two copies of the "Description of the Villa of Mr. Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill," issued in an edition of two hundred copies in 1784. These differ from each other in the number of plates, etc. Murdock had two other copies, one with eight extra illustrations inserted, and the other with three. The latter was William Beckford's copy with manuscript notes in his hand. One of the rarest of the issues of the Strawberry Hill Press is the "Postscript to the Royal and Noble Authors" (1786, forty copies printed). Merritt had never been able to find a copy, but his friendly rival was more lucky, and this book now joins the Harvard Walpole collection. One other Walpole item came from the Murdock collection — an extra-illustrated copy of Seeley's "Horace Walpole and his World," in which are inserted over a hundred portraits and prints.

Additions were also made to three other really first-class collections. Ernest Gay's collection of the works of John Gay, received in 1927, is perhaps the best ever brought together; yet Murdock had an edition of the "Beggar's Opera" (1728) that was not in it. The Lefferts Pope collection is also a remarkable one, but here too Murdock had an edition of the "Dunciad" (Dublin,

1728) not included therein. And finally there is an edition of "Through the Looking-Glass" that was lacking in Harcourt Amory's Lewis Carroll collection.

Of nineteenth century writers Murdock had a number of first editions of Dickens and Thackeray, with the original covers and advertisements and other "points," but since good copies of these were already in the Library, they were not taken. The Library did, however, take Jane Austen's "Mansfield Park" and "Sense and Sensibility," both uncut copies, the latter in the original binding with the paper labels.

Another field of collecting that held interest for Murdock was that of association books and extra-illustrated books. The Library selected rather sparingly of these. One of the most important deserves description here. It is a remarkable copy of "The Regulations and Establishment of the Household of Henry Algernon Percy, the Fifth Earl of Northumberland." The work was edited by Bishop Percy and privately printed in 1770 in a very limited edition, mostly for distribution to members of the Northumberland family; it is said many copies were destroyed by a fire in Northumberland House. The present copy is inlaid to quarto size, extended to two volumes, and extra-illustrated by the insertion of many portraits, views, and letters. Among the latter are ten letters by Bishop Percy and five by the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland. The volumes were made up near the end of the eighteenth century by Richard Bull, and interspersed between the leaves is a considerable mass of manuscript material in his writing.

Harold Murdock had also collected a number of interesting autograph letters, all of which are now in the Library. There are sixty-seven of these, ranging from Addison to Washington. The Johnson and Boswell letters are noted below in the catalogue of the Johnson exhibition. Letters from about fifty other writers are included. Among these are Addison, Garrick, Pope,

Smollett, Steele, Sterne, Swift, and Walpole, in the eighteenth century. The nineteenth century is represented by letters from Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Holmes, and Whittier. Finally there is a group of letters from such Americans of note as Thomas Hutchinson, William Prescott, Joseph Warren, George Washington, and Daniel Webster.

Besides the rare books, some of which are mentioned above, the Library was able to secure from the Murdock collection a number of less spectacular interest, but that serve to fill gaps on its shelves.

A JOHNSON EXHIBITION

Samuel Johnson died one hundred and fifty years ago, on December 13th, 1784. In commemoration of this anniversary, the Library gathered and kept on exhibition in the Treasure Room, from December 10th to January 14th, its first editions of his writings and books relating to him, and various autograph letters. The exhibition might also be considered as a memorial to Harold Murdock, so many of the items shown were those recently acquired from his collection of Johnsoniana. Unfortunately, the amount of space in the exhibition cases in the Treasure Room is very limited, and many books deserving a place of rank could not be shown. For the sake of record, these titles, though not in the exhibition, are included in the following catalogue. To show the completeness of the Harvard Johnson collection, there is appended a brief list of the first editions still lacking. The catalogue was prepared by Miss Caroline E. Jakeman of the Treasure Room staff.

Case I

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, DECEMBER, 1740.

Opened at "Some Account of the Life of John Philip Barretier," which was later reprinted in book form. About 1738, Edward Cave, the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, engaged Johnson as a regular contributor and for many years this was his chief source of employment.

Gift of John Hancock, 1765.

LONDON: A POEM IN IMITATION OF THE THIRD SATIRE OF JUVENAL. LONDON, 1738.

This poem, intended partly as an attack upon the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole, appeared in May, 1738, just fourteen months after Johnson left Lichfield to try his fortunes in London. Although Johnson was an obscure new author, "London" reached a second edition within a week's time, and won the hearty commendation of Pope, whose "Epilogue to the Satires" had been published on the same day.

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

MARMOR NORFOLCIENSE. LONDON, 1739.

The increasing opposition to the ministry of Walpole prompted Johnson, in 1739, to write this satire on the House of Hanover. It is an explanation of a feigned inscription, supposed to have been found in Norfolk, the county of Sir Robert Walpole. After Johnson had accepted a pension from the king for his services to literature, a political adversary reprinted the pamphlet, ironically contending that Johnson could not have written it as he had accepted a pension from the Crown and had defended the measures of its government.

Bought from the Subscription of 1902.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE OF MR. RICHARD SAVAGE. LONDON, 1744.

Shortly after Johnson's arrival in London, he became acquainted with Richard Savage, a very eccentric man, whose misfortunes and lack of any moral code had driven him to St. John's Gate. A curious friendship grew up between the two men due to the similarity of their circumstances. This intimacy lasted until 1738, when Queen Caroline died and Savage ceased to receive a pension. Friends undertook the task of raising a

subscription to send Savage to Wales away from the temptations of London. He left London in 1739, but disliking Wales, he set out to return to the metropolis. However, he was arrested for the small sum of eight pounds and was sent to Newgate, where he died in 1743.

Johnson, who delighted in biographical writing, undertook to write the life of Savage. According to Boswell, Johnson often boasted of having composed forty-eight octavo pages at a sitting. The book is in part autobiographical, as Johnson shared with Savage many of the miseries which he described. The last leaf contains an announcement of the publication "in a few days" of the "Life of Barretier."

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

A. L. S. An interesting autobiographical letter written by Richard Savage to Elizabeth Carter in May, 1739. It is said to be the only known letter of Savage.

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

An Account of the Life of John Philip Barretier. London, 1744.

One of Johnson's early contributions to the "Gentleman's Magazine," where it appeared in 1740. It was later revised and reissued in this form.

Gift of Harold Murdock, 1933.

The Plan of a Dictionary of the English Language. London, 1747.

The scheme of the Dictionary was first mentioned to Johnson by Robert Dodsley, on whose suggestion the Plan was addressed to Lord Chesterfield. Of the Plan it has been said: "Nothing could be more clear or scholarlike than the principles which he had laid for carrying out his scheme, and he frequently illustrated his meaning, and showed the necessity of such a work, by passages from the best-known authors." The Plan appeared in 1747, but the work was not completed until 1755.

Gift of Mary Bryant Brandegee in memory of William Fletcher Weld, 1908.

The Library possesses two more copies of the first edition of the Plan: one the gift of Thomas Hollis, the other in the Harry Elkins Widener Collection.

Prologue and Epilogue Spoken at the Opening of the Theatre in Drury Lane, 1747. London, 1747.

The Drury Lane Theatre opened under the management of Garrick and Lacy on September 15, 1747. In honor of the occasion Johnson wrote a special Prologue and Garrick an

Epilogue. No copies of this first edition were known to exist until the early part of the twentieth century, when Dr. Rosenbach found one in a collection of "Miscellaneous Poetry."

From the bequest of Evert Jansen Wendell, 1918.

THE VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES. THE TENTH SATIRE OF JUVENAL, IMITATED BY SAMUEL JOHNSON. LONDON, 1749.

This is the finest of Johnson's poems, and the first to bear his name on the title-page. It was written at Hampstead, where he had passed part of the summer of 1748, on account of Mrs. Johnson's declining health. Johnson is said to have composed seventy lines in one day before writing them down.

Bought from the Subscription of 1902.

IRENE: A TRAGEDY AS IT IS ACTED AT THE THEATRE ROYAL IN DRURY-LANE. BY MR. SAMUEL JOHNSON. LONDON, 1749.

While conducting his school at Edial Hall near Lichfield, Johnson was also working on his play, "Irene." When the school failed, he set out for London with the idea of having the play produced on the stage. It was offered to Fleetwood, the patentee of Drury Lane Theatre, but was declined, much to Johnson's mortification. Twelve years later, Garrick, then manager of Drury Lane, produced it under the title of "Mahomet and Irene." Although the play was a failure, Johnson received more money from it than any of his other works had brought him.

Bought with the income from the bequest of Samuel Shapleigh, 1899.

Case 2

THE RAMBLER. LONDON, 1757.

During the thirty-five years intervening between the last number of the "Spectator" and the first of the "Rambler" many attempts had been made to imitate Addison, but with no success. The "Rambler" did not become popular until the numbers were collected and reprinted. While the last "Rambler" was being written Mrs. Johnson was very ill, and three days after its publication she died.

Bought with the income from the Lucy Osgood legacy, 1894.

THE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. LONDON, 1755.

The Dictionary appeared on April 15, 1755, after eight years of hard work. In February of that year Johnson had received an M.A. from Oxford, and these letters appear upon the title-page of the Dictionary.

From the bequest of Josiah Quincy Loring, 1862.

The Library possesses three other copies of the first edition of the Dictionary: one in the Harry Elkins Widener Collection; another from the bequest of William Sidney Thayer, 1932; and a third in the Baker Library at the Business School.

THE PRINCE OF ABISSINIA. LONDON, 1759.

The Library possesses two copies of this first edition, one of which came from the library of Norton Perkins in 1925; the other was bought with money from the Subscription of 1902.

[Not on exhibition owing to lack of space.]

THE PRINCE OF ABISSINIA. LONDON, 1760. Third edition.

"The Prince of Abissinia," better known as "Rasselas," was written in the evenings of one week to meet the expenses of his mother's last illness and funeral. She died in January, 1759, at the age of ninety, and "Rasselas" appeared in April, only a short time before Voltaire's "Candide," with which it is often contrasted, was issued in England. This is Johnson's own copy bearing his autograph on the title page.

From the bequest of Amy Lowell, 1925.

THE IDLER. 1758–1760.

Macaulay says that the "Idler" may be described as the second part of the "Rambler," somewhat livelier and somewhat weaker than the first part. It appeared between April, 1758, and April, 1760. All but twelve of the one hundred and three numbers were written by Johnson. The character of Jack Whirler has been identified as John Newbery, the bookseller, and the writer pictured himself under the name of Sober.

Gift of John Hancock, 1767.

MR. JOHNSON'S PREFACE TO HIS EDITION OF SHAKESPEAR'S PLAYS. LONDON, 1765.

Johnson's edition of Shakespeare did not appear until October, 1765, although he had said it was in the press in 1757. A sneering allusion to the subscriptions which he had received and spent is supposed to have hastened its appearance.

Bought with the income from the bequest of Samuel Shapleigh, 1899.

THE FALSE ALARM. LONDON, 1770.

This was the first of Johnson's series of political pamphlets, written at the request of the ministry, but expressing his own fixed convictions. It was printed anonymously, though its authorship was generally known. The pamphlet dealt with the expulsion of John Wilkes from the House of Commons and was vigorously attacked.

Gift of Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn, 1764–74.

THOUGHTS ON THE LATE TRANSACTIONS RESPECTING FALKLANDS ISLANDS. LONDON, 1771. Second Edition.

Gift of Samuel A. Eliot, 1845.
[Not on exhibition.]

THE PATRIOT. ADDRESSED TO THE ELECTORS OF GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, 1774.

Gift of Israel Thorndike, 1818.
[Not on exhibition.]

TAXATION NO TYRANNY; AN ANSWER TO THE RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS. LONDON, 1775.

[Not on exhibition.]

POLITICAL TRACTS. LONDON, 1776. [First collected edition.]

Bought from the Subscription of 1902.
[Not on exhibition.]

A. L. S. JAMES BOSWELL to Mr. Thrale, Edinburgh, May 13, 1774. In this letter Boswell mentions the book Johnson is writing on his Northern Tour.

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

A JOURNEY TO THE WESTERN ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND. LONDON, 1775.

Boswell's own copy, presented to him by Johnson, with Boswell's autograph on a fly leaf.
From the bequest of Amy Lowell, 1925.

A JOURNEY TO THE WESTERN ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND. A NEW EDITION, EDINBURGH, 1798.

A scarce edition in the original boards.
From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

Case 3

JOURNAL OF A TOUR TO THE HEBRIDES WITH SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. BY JAMES BOSWELL. LONDON, 1785.

This copy of the first edition once belonged to Thomas Caldecott, an eminent lawyer, bibliophile, Shakespearean student, and acquaintance of Johnson and Boswell. There are autograph annotations by Caldecott on the fly leaves and margins.
Bought from the fund bequeathed by Henry Saltonstall Howe, 1933.

Picturesque Beauties of Boswell, Containing Ten Prints Designed and Etched by Thomas Rowlandson and G. M. Woodward, 1786.

From the Harry Elkins Widener Collection.

The Works of the English Poets, with Prefaces Biographical and Critical by Samuel Johnson. London, 1779.

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

Lives of the English Poets; and a Criticism of their Works. Dublin, 1779.

This copy of the first separate edition belonged to Thomas Caldecott and contains many of his annotations on the fly leaves and margins.

Bought from the fund bequeathed by Henry Saltonstall Howe, 1933.

Prayers and Meditations Composed by Samuel Johnson. London, 1785.

Bought from the Subscription of 1902.
[Not on exhibition.]

A Sermon Written by the Late Samuel Johnson, LL.D., for the Funeral of his Wife. London, 1788.

From the bequest of Thomas Palmer of London, 1820.
[Not on exhibition.]

The Works of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. A New Edition in Twelve Volumes. London, 1792.

In the original half morocco, uncut.
From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

A Facsimile of the Notebook in which Boswell Jotted Down the Daily Sayings of Johnson.

Facsimile of original in the collection of R. B. Adam of Buffalo with introduction by A. Edward Newton dated 1919.
From the bequest of Amy Lowell, 1925.

Boswell's Life of Johnson. London, 1791.

This first edition is a presentation copy from Boswell to Joshua Reynolds.

From the Harry Elkins Widener Collection.

Boswell's Life of Johnson. London, 1793.

This second edition in the original boards is a presentation copy to Mrs. Williams, Badshot Place.

From the Harry Elkins Widener Collection.

Boswell's Life of Johnson. London, 1816.

Mrs. Piozzi's copy with her annotations on the margins and fly leaves.

From the library of Charles Eliot Norton, 1905.

Case 4

In Theatro

Probably the original manuscript in Mrs. Thrale's handwriting of Johnson's Latin poem "In Theatro," which he wrote while attending an oratorio with Mrs. Thrale in 1771. Mrs. Thrale translated the poem on the verso of the card. It was given to Boswell by her in 1775.

Loaned for the exhibition by Kenneth B. Murdock.

A. L. S. Samuel Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, July 8, 1782, concerning Johnson's health.

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

A. L. S. Mrs. Thrale to Fanny Burney. This letter contains veiled allusions to Mr. Piozzi. Mrs. Thrale ends her letter by saying, "Johnson is the happiest man alive; the people all come round him as round a show and he likes it vastly."

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

A. L. S. Mrs. Thrale to Samuel Johnson, September 25, 1783, in regard to Johnson's health and impending operation.

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

Letters to and from the Late Samuel Johnson. London, 1788.

Mrs. Piozzi's own copy.

From the bequest of Amy Lowell, 1925.

A. L. S. Samuel Johnson to Fanny Burney, November 19, 1783.

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

[Boswell, James.] Ode by Dr. Samuel Johnson to Mrs. Thrale upon their Supposed Approaching Nuptials. London, 1784.

About ten years ago there was an auction sale in Scotland of books from Boswell's home, Auchinleck, and among them were a few copies of this pamphlet which was hitherto unknown. It is reckoned among the rarest of all Boswell items, for it is far rarer than the first edition of his "Life of Johnson."

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

A. L. S. Samuel Johnson to the Rev. Mr. Complin, October 24, 1782, concerning the dedication of a book by Complin.

From the bequest of Mrs. James T. Fields, 1915.

A Catalogue of the Valuable Library of Books of the Late Learned Samuel Johnson. [London], 1785.

From the bequest of Amy Lowell, 1925.

The New Testament. London, R. Jugge, 1566.

This was Johnson's own copy. The title and several leaves are lacking, the deficiencies having been supplied in manuscript by Dr. Johnson.

From the Harry Elkins Widener Collection.

Case 5

A. L. S. James Boswell to Rev. Mr. Percy, Saturday, April 13. An invitation to meet Johnson and some more people at the Crown and Anchor.

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

A. L. S. Samuel Johnson to Dr. Taylor, May 4, 1779.

From the bequest of Amy Lowell, 1925.

A. L. S. Samuel Johnson to David Garrick.

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

Case 6

Frontispiece for the 2nd Edition of Dr. J.....n's Letters.

A caricature published by Thos. Cornell, April 7, 1788.
From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

The Biographers.

A caricature published by Thos. Cornell, 1786.
From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

Mrs. Hester Lynch Piozzi, an Engraving by H. Meyer from the Original Drawing by J. Jackson.

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

James Boswell, an Engraving by Wm. Darnell from the Drawing of G. Dance, 1793.

From the library of Harold Murdock, 1934.

DESIDERATA

Proposals for Printing, by Subscription, the Two First Volumes of Bibliotheca Harleiana. [1742]

Miscellaneous Observations on the Tragedy of Macbeth: with Remarks on Sir T. H.'s Edition of Shakespear, to which is Affix'd, Proposals for a New Edition of Shakespear with a Specimen. London, 1745.

Proposals for Printing a New Edition of the Plays of William Shakespear. 1745.*

A New Prologue spoken by Mr. Garrick, Thursday, April 5, 1750. At the Representation of Comus, for the Benefit of Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, Milton's Granddaughter and Only Surviving Descendant. London, 1750.*

The Celebrated Letter from Samuel Johnson, LL.D. to Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield; now First Published with Notes, by James Boswell, Esq. London, 1790.*

* The Library has facsimiles of these.

THE MATHERS

SEVERAL TIMES in these "Notes" there have been references to the collection of the writings of the Mathers in the Library, and in the last issue it was stated, and correctly stated, that "For several good reasons, no early serious effort was made to accumulate at Harvard a Mather collection." This policy, adopted a good many years ago to avoid unnecessary duplication with other collections in Boston and Worcester, has been more or less consistently followed. Yet in the three years since those words were written, the Library has acquired three important Mather items. These were Increase Mather's "Cases of Conscience concerning Evil Spirits personating Men, Witchcraft, etc." (1693), and Cotton Mather's "Memorable Providences relating to Witchcrafts and Possessions" (1689) and his "*Mens Sana in Corpore Sano*. A Discourse upon Recovery from Sickness" (1698). The first two of these are important additions to the Library's remarkable collection on witchcraft, and the last is even more important because no other copy seems to have been located. For this reason it is worth a detailed description.

Cotton Mather wrote in his Diary under the date of December 22d, 1697, as follows:

> As I was finishing this Work, some of my Neighbours, (and some, from whom I little expected any such Respect,) call for the Discourse, which I lately uttered, at *Boston-Lecture*, after that a great part of the Town, as well as myself, had recovered from our late Illness. Accordingly in a Peece of a Day or two, I fitted the Discourse for the Press, and gave it unto the Bookseller. It is entitled, MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO, or *a Discourse upon Recovery from Sickness*. O my Lord Jesus Christ! I am astonish'd, I am astonish'd, at thy Favours, in thus employing the most unworthy Sinner in the World.[1]

[1] *Diary*, Mass. Hist. Soc., 1901, v. I, p. 254. A footnote, probably by Mr. Ford, says "Printed by B. Green and J. Allen, 1698."

None of Mather's bibliographers locate a copy of this sermon in any library, and it is doubtful if any of them had ever seen it. They all fall into two errors in their description of the book. Havens in his edition of Thomas, *History of Printing*,[1] cites it as "12°, pp. 68. Boston." He gives no name of the printer. Sabin,[2] five years later, adds, "printed by B. Green and J. Allen." Sibley,[3] in 1885, gives the same description, although his title differs slightly. He states that he has taken it from the Diary; but he abridges it somewhat. Finally, Evans [4] follows Sabin.

Havens misquotes the title; he says "A Discourse *on* Recovery from Sickness," instead of "*upon* Recovery." And Sabin and Evans follow his lead. Sibley was saved from falling into this trap because he quoted from the Diary, and moreover paraphrased this part of the title. Further, all of them give the number of pages as 68; this is, without doubt, a mistake for 48. It is, at any rate, certain that the correct title is "*upon* Recovery," and it is at least probable that the real pagination only extended to 48.

The rarity of the book is attested by the fact that neither William G. Mather nor his librarian, Thomas J. Holmes, have ever run across a copy. The Harvard Library was able, not long ago, to purchase one from a Philadelphia bookseller. It is a little book, measuring $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Unfortunately, this copy is imperfect; there is a small piece torn out of the second leaf, affecting some words of the preface, and there is evidently one leaf lacking at the end. The collation is A to C, six leaves each, and D, five leaves, ending on page 46 in the middle of a sentence. The text on this last page reads as though the Reverend Mr. Mather were drawing to the close of his discourse. Moreover the book is in a contemporary calf

[1] Thomas, Isaiah, *History of Printing*, 1874, v. II, p. 343.
[2] *Bibliotheca Americana*, v. XI, p. 420.
[3] *Harvard Graduates*, v. III, p. 67.
[4] *American Bibliography*, v. I, p. 128.

binding, and it is impossible that this binding could have contained the ten or twelve leaves to make up the 68 pages called for by Havens and his followers.

Although of course all Boston must have known who was the author of this discourse, Cotton Mather published it anonymously. He refers to this in the preface: "*Modo haec Lectori Sint usui, Quemvis Authorem Fingito*: May the *Reader* be Edifyed, its no matter who's the *Author*!"

On the inside of the front cover is the signature in an eighteenth century hand of Daniel Millett, Jr., and also the bookplate of Daniel Caldwell Millett. The bookseller from whom Harvard bought the book said he had it from another Philadelphia dealer, who in turn had bought it with a bundle of old music from a Millett family somewhere near Philadelphia.

ALFRED C. POTTER